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parts relating to New Netherland are concerned, the editor seems to have followed largely the *Narratives of New Netherland*, even to the point of copying on page 250 the typographical error of Claes Smits for Claes Swits. On pages 260 and 261 the editor points out two errors of translation; on page 223 he omits to note de Vries's mistake in referring to Andries Hudde as *Heyndrick Hudden*, who died in the East Indies. In addition to an excellent reproduction of the portrait of de Vries and reduced facsimiles of the original illustrations, the volume contains two maps, of which one is a compilation from van der Donck's map of New Netherland and the other a reproduction of a small manuscript map of Delaware Bay, entitled "De Zuid-Baai in Nieuw-Nederland", which is found in the Royal Archives at the Hague.

v. L.

The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes as described by Nicolas Perrot, French Commandant in the Northwest; Bacqueville de la Potherie, French Royal Commissioner to Canada; Morrell Marston, American Army Officer; and Thomas Forsyth, United States Agent at Fort Armstrong. Translated, edited, annotated, and with bibliography and index by EMMA HELEN BLAIR. In two volumes. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1911. Pp. 372; 412.)

GROUPED under this general title, Miss Emma Helen Blair has included material of first importance to students of the customs, character, and beliefs of the North American Indians. For nearly two centuries, the *Mémoire* of Nicolas Perrot slumbered in manuscript. It was printed in 1864 by Father Jules Tailhan, with voluminous notes and comments. Except a few extracts which Miss Blair translated for the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, comprising some sixty pages, and some fragments used by the Rev. Chrysostomus Verwyst in his *Missionary Labors of Fathers Marquette, Menard, and Allouez* (1886), no English translation existed of this valuable narrative by the most noted of the Canadian *courcurs de bois*. In 1716 there was published for the first time La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale*. The second volume of this work, which has become rare, Miss Blair has also translated into English, crediting the surmise of many scholars that the material therein was derived from a last memoir of Nicolas Perrot. These accounts, contemporaneously written, though published with an interval of 148 years between, have been supplemented by the narrative of Major Morrell Marston, U. S. A., written in 1820 while commanding Fort Armstrong, the site of the present city of Rock Island, Illinois, and Thomas Forsyth's account of Indian manners and customs seen by him as government agent in 1827 to General William Clark, then superintendent of Indian affairs. Both narratives are printed from the original

manuscripts in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and the latter has never had prior form in print. Both relate principally to the Sauk and Fox nations, which for two centuries were vitally concerned with the events in the exploratory era and period of settlement of the Upper Mississippi Valley. By means of appendixes comprising material from various sources unrelated to these documents, and with extensive annotations provided by herself, the editor has endeavored "to bring the work down to the present day, and render it a connected and homogeneous whole".

If this purpose, difficult of achievement because of the character and sources of the materials welded together, has been realized with indifferent success, there is certainly no doubt as to the great service which has been rendered to students of American history by the publication in available form and in excellent English translation of these source materials. For a quarter of a century Perrot was thrown into constant and intimate association with the Indian tribes then inhabiting the region of the Great Lakes, and as keen observer and interested participant was enabled to record impressions and experiences illustrative of every phase of Indian life. The creation myths, superstitions, marriage and funeral customs, wars undertaken, tribal relations, religious beliefs and customs, social organization of the Indian tribes, as well as the character of the Indian men and women, are treated with a wealth of detail, and frequently with picturesque setting. In the region principally traversed by Perrot, there were no white men prior to 1634, and the Indians remained practically uninfluenced by contact with Europeans until nearly half a century later. It is interesting, therefore, to compare the descriptive narrative of Perrot with the accounts which follow, treating the same subjects as they impressed observers nearly a century and a half later.

Miss Blair, who died while this work was in course of publication, spared neither labor nor space in illuminating the original narratives with generous notes and annotations. In her editorial work as well as in the matter of the translations from the French, she profited from the valuable experience gained as chief assistant to Dr. Thwaites in the editing of the *Jesuit Relations*, which covered a parallel field thoroughly familiar to her as an investigator and student during many years of preparatory research. Of fairly equal value with the memoirs, therefore, are the valuable gleanings appended in foot-notes and appendixes, given with fullness and at the same time with scholarly discrimination.

In the appendix are included a biographical sketch of Nicolas Perrot, condensed from the notes of Father Tailhan; selections from the writings of modern ethnologists; letters from missionaries, descriptive of present-day conditions among the Sioux, Potawatomi, and Winnebago tribes; and a general list of printed books and manuscript sources serving as a bibliography of the subject. An excellent index of the entire work concludes the final volume.